DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For The Confederate.

"Reynard Arnold."

Behold the Fox, the silver grey Fox,
As to and fro on the track he rocks;
Perched on the top of that gilded car,
And cheered by all with a loud huzza.
But how restlessly he meets the gaze
Of the crowd that loudly shouts his praise;
"Sits uneasily," and seems to look
As tho' unwillingly forced to crook
The great honor of his high estate—
Lamenting (we fondly hope) his fate.
The "stars and stripes" wave proudly o'er him,
His *friend*, "the Foster," rolls before him.
Then why that downcast, piteous air,
With his skies so bright and prospects fair?
And where's his tail, that long bushy tail?
Not cut off? Then wherefore doth it fail
To spread itself (a bounden duty)
Before the crowd, in all its beauty?
Now the Fox, of every living beast
That roams the *forest*, is *trusted least*.
But he's renowned for stealth and cunning;
As well for roguery and running.
Then why do the Yankees honor pay
The Fox, on a celebration day?
"A substitute," (from the crowd I hear)
"For friendly rebel *we* hold dear,
"He's not present in the flesh, as 'twere,
"But in the spirit he's always here;
"An aid and comfort, he serves us *best*
"In his native land, now sorely pressed
"By the Dutchman, Irish and *Niggers*,
"We've taught the use of locks and triggers,
"So zealously he battles our cause,
"Despite all his country's *safety laws*,
"That old Jeff has ordered him to stop
"The Standard—(th' advocate and prop
"Of the Union cause in old N. C.,)
"And now he's mum through necessity."
Friends, countrymen, Carolinians, heed!
Your homesteads burn and your altars bleed;
Savage foes, with knife and fire-brand,
Strive to desolate your native land.
Vile traducers of our chief and laws,
Foul traitors to our glorious cause,
Persuade our foes that "the die is cast,"
And that they have conquered us at last.
Say they, "we will gather, come and reap,
"Only let *us* our possessions keep;
"Ave, we, that in all we've dared to do,
"Have proved ourselves both loyal and true."
Behold the Fox, this silver grey Fox,
Woos you again to the ballot-box.
So did the cat to be king of the mice,
Who voted him *"to death"* in a trice.
You are all well aware he's cunning
And always for some office running;
He wears the coat of peace, *for your votes;*
But the tail will trail *below* his coats,
Aye, of the Fox, the silver grey Fox,
That wooes you now to the ballot box.
The same grey Fox that figur'd of late
At a celebration in this State,
Perched on the top of a gilded car,
Cheered by the crowd with a loud huzza.
Then consider first your country's weal,
And vote for a man as true as steel.
He is for peace, but peace for "the free,"
Honorable peace with LIBERTY.
Thus poll all your votes for Z. B. Vance,
And let Doubleu Holden go to——France.

HATTIE, (A SOLDIER'S WIFE.)

For The Confederate.

Monuments to Our Departed Soldiers Again.

If the county courts should not consider themselves authorized to leavy a tax to defray the expenses of erecting cenotaphs to the memory of our fallen soldiers, surely there is enough private liberty, patriotism and gratitude in our country to consummate this holy object.

But few hearts exist in the Confederacy that have not been crushed by the fall of some near relative or friend, and those few owe the preservation of their liberties and their property to the endurance and chivalry of our noble army. And we flatter ourselves that this laudable proposition will therefore meet with a universal, prompt, and cordial response. *Prompt*, because debts of gratitude are seldom paid after the inspiration that created them has subsided. The congress of the United States authorized the erection of a monument at Little Fork, to commemorate the final and decisive victory that achieved the independence of the colonies; but the work was *deferred* and never accomplished.

Let it not be urged that the enemy may get possession of the country and destroy these monuments. If such an event should happen, they will also destroy every thing else that is valuable, and we shall enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have fulfilled a sacred and conscientious duty to the fallen defenders of our altars and our homes, and thereby assure the world that one republic has been grateful, by thus consecrating to memory her heroic dead.

There will be no lack of artizans in a country like ours, which has created all the munitions and waged a successful war for three years, against one of the strongest powers of the earth, while she was blockaded both by land and sea. Lofty and costly monuments are not contemplated, nor would such be desirable or convenient for inspection. The good taste and judgment of the respective committees will suggest the dimensions. As this work, if accomplished, will be purely one of love and patriotism, it is most respectfully and earnestly requested that no one, save the master workmen, shall charge a cent for his services. MACON

Warren county, N. C.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.—On the 6th of April a Convention of the Southern Press men is to be held in Augusta.

Whilst the business which is likely to come before this body is of purely official and domestic concern, the occasion very justly invokes a wider latitude than was given the last assembly of the kind. At the present juncture of affairs, a general council of Southern journalists upon the state of the nation, and the policy to be pursued by its political mouth-piece, could do no harm to say the least of it, and it might do good. If the leading writers and thinkers of the leading journals would attend this Convention in person, instead of sending subordinates to represent them, the re-union of talent would be equal to a convocation of Generals. It might be also as significant in its results.

We are of those who believe that the pen has not lost its magic because of the prominence of the sword, and rely upon it as one of the chief influences which will bring us peace. If the great newspapers in the Confederacy pursue a wise policy during the coming year, it will be worth several victories to us. The times are critical. The issues before the country are delicate. Discussions between men of action and talent—men who are speaking in trumpet tones every day—men who are making the political and social sentiments of the land, who are read and quoted all over the world, can neither be out of place nor fruitless of good.

We trust that our cotemporaries will find it convenient to meet together on the specified day, and should their deliberations amount to nothing else, they cannot fail to introduce quite a number of agreeable gentlemen to each other's acquaintance.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 56.

CITIZENS OF SAMPSON COUNTY IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the citizens of Sampson county was held in the Court House in Clinton, on the 23d inst., when R. C. Holmes was appointed chairman and Amos Royal secretary. At the request of the chairman, Col. A. A. McKoy explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and forcible remarks. On motion the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Col. A. A. McKoy, A. M. Blackburn, P. Murphy, W. A. Faison, Thos. Asnford, G. W. Hobbs, L. C. King, D. Ray, John C. Williams, M. White, and J. Howard, Esqs. and Rev. M. P. Owen. The committee retired. During their absence Gen. R. A. Moseley and John L. Holmes, Esq., address the meeting in a very forcible manner. The committee reported the following resolutions, through their chairman, Col. A. A. McKoy, which were read seriatim and unanimously adopted.—Pending the adoption of the resolutions Elder B. F. Marable addressed the meeting in his most happy style.

We, a portion of the citizens of Sampson county, feel the importance of the onerous burdens which have to be borne by the chief executive officers, both of the Confederate and State Governments, and knowing that the encouragement which the people give to their chief magistrates in these times of trial must be grateful to wise rulers who only seek the happiness of the people, therefore—

Resolved, That we still have the firmest faith and confidence in the chief Executive officer of the Confederate States, and, believing, as we do, that President Davis, by his wisdom, prudence and forbearance, has done more than any other man to promote the interest of the Confederate States, we will, while he continues in his present course, give him our hearty co-operation in all his efforts to achieve our independence.

Resolved, That as this is no time for partizan feeling and strife, we trust that no opposition will be made to the re-election of our honored Chief Magistrate, Z. B. Vance—believing him to be a patriot and a statesman who's every effort is directed to the accomplishment of our nationality, the achievement of our independence and the honor of our beloved State.

Resolved, That Governor Vance be invited to address the people of Sampson county, at such time as will suit his convenience; and that the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five to tender to Governor Vance the hospitalities of our county, and urge him to name a time when he can accept of the same.

In accordance with the last clause of the third resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to invite Governor Vance to visit the county, (viz:) Col. A. A. McKoy, Gen. R. A. Moseley, L. C. King, Alfred Daniel and James Oates, Esqrs.

On motion of Col. McKoy, the Raleigh Confederate was requested to publish the above, and the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal be requested to copy.

R. C. HOLMES, Chair'm.

AMOS ROYAL, Sect.

FREEDOM TO WORSHIP GOD.—A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* furnishes the following: With the Abolition army the Abolition Church advances upon our soil, *pari passu*. I quote from a letter that has run the blockade an item of general interest and significance. It develops a new feature in the purposes of our enemies, and is now worthy as bearing an official complexion:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21, 1864

* * As I know you are interested to the churches in this city, I write. About the middle of January Bishop Ames arrived, and as his commission was different from what we all expected, it has ended in his obtaining possession of all the Methodist Churches in the city and supplying the pastorates. His order from the Secretary of War was to take charge of all churches "not supplied by loyal pastors and appointed by loyal bishops"—Of course this ended the matter, and the military requisition was complied with by trustees, &c. * * * * I never had such strange emotions as on Sabbath, 24th, when, for the first time in my life, I was without freedom to worship God. No other day of my life ever equalled it for unutterable sadness. Surely we are touching on some of the prophetic times of the Bible.

This Bishop Ames is from Indiana, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church North.—About six weeks since he "possessed" and "occupied" in a like manner the Methodist Church in Memphis, ejecting a faithful pastor to make room for a reverend gentleman of Indianapolis. I suppose similar attentions have been paid to the churches of Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate points; for, as none of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are "loyal," in the sense of this ecclesiastic military commission, so none of their appointments may stand before it.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.—I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully.

N. A. RAMSEY.
Capt. Co. D, 61st N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—51 tf

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Two good Milch Cows wanted immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
Captain RIDDICK GATLING, Jr., 33rd Regt. N. C. Troops, will be supported as a candidate to represent Gates county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, by his numerous friends in the army of Northern Virginia. What say his friends at home?
mh 29 54 tw5t*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO., VANCE, March 25, 1864.

This Company will pay the Confederate Tax on stocks held by individuals. By order of Directors. THOMAS WEBB, President.
mh 29 54-d1w

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

"The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank or deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable for payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-12day

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired, from the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for power, was $100. We will sell them at the same price, if paid in provisions, wheat flour, corn, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in Treasury or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
mh 30-5*-w4w Chapel Hill, N. C.

[Biblical Recorder and Hillsboro' Recorder insert five time and send bills to R. B. Sanders.]

REWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S., REGISTER'S BUREAU, March 25, 1864.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who will furnish information that shall lead to the detection of the party or parties who perpetrated the recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this office, or the recovery of the Bonds. Any information in regard to the above Bonds, left with A. JACKSON, at the Treasury Building, on Main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS STOLEN:

No. 48,935 to 48,964, inclusive, for $1,000 each, eight per cent., $30,000;
No. 33,834 to 33,860, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $17,000;
No. 34,801 to 34,811, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $11,000;
No. 32,686 to 32,711, inclusive, for $500 each, seven per cent., $13,000;
No. 3,507 to 3,510, inclusive, for $1,000 each, six per cent., $4,000;
No. 914, for $100, six per cent., $100.
Total, $75,100.

[Signed] RO. TYLER, Register.
mh 28-53-d3t.

☞ Richmond Enquirer, Whig and Dispatch, Montgomery Advertiser, Savannah Republican, Charleston Mercury and Wilmington Journal copy as above and send bill to Ro. Tyler, Register of Treasury.

$100 REWARD,

For negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEY,
mh 29 54-6t* Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

JOBWORK
Of all description neatly executed at this office.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $13 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. E. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-dly

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-84lm. C. M. FARRISS.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., MARCH 15, 1864.

THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 d15t Sup't.

Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Notice

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. [SEAL.] VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed] Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
March 18, 1864. 45-12t.

NOTICE.

MY PINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $10 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., RALEIGH, March 10, 1864.

This Company intending to Comply with the provision of the last act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
mh 11—39-dtap1 Treasurer.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 13, 1864.—40-dtd

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1—1m. Treasurer

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—51eod 1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d2tf.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employ-men, and good wages will be given. Apply to Lt.-Col. F. L. CHILDS,
mh 28-38-d2tf. Cmd'g Officer.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chell, says he belongs to Dicks Dickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
Wm. M. SMITH,
29-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Chatham R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
24-3tawtu.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, March 12th, 1864.

THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA:

Henry Savage,	Wilmington.
C. B. Harrison,	Raleigh.
A. C. Williamson,	Charlotte.
John W. Sanford,	Fayetteville.
E. R. Borden,	Goldsboro'.
J. B. Batchelor,	Warrenton.
W. M. Pippen,	Tarboro'.
C. S. Winstead,	Rocboro'.
John W. Hunter,	Salem.
Yancey Jones,	Yanceyville.
James Calloway,	Williamsboro'.
B. J. Erwin,	Morganton.
C. A. Carlton,	Statesville.
W. W. McDowell,	Asheville.
M. W. Jarais,	Salisbury.
Samuel B. Lowe,	Newton.
W. M. Reinhardt,	Lincolnton.
H. B. Hammond,	Wadesboro'.
John M. Worth,	Ashboro'.
J. H. Haughton,	Pittsboro'.
J. H. Lindsay,	Greensboro'.
Russel H. Kingsbury,	Oxford.
H. J. Harvey,	Halifax.
Cicero F. Lowe,	Lexington.
John M. Kirkland,	Hillsboro'.
Bank of Cape Fear,	Wilmington.

In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.

They are the following:

Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen. B. S. Ewell's Corps, Orange C. H., Va.
Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. N. R. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. P. McMahon, Q. M. Maj Gen. J. C. Breckenridge's Division, Dublin Depot, Va.
Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn.
Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Hood's Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. T. S. Patton, A. Q. M. Lt-Gen. Hardee's Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. S. E. Norton, A. Q. M. Major-General Wheeler's Division, Dalton, Ga.
Maj. J. Y. Young, Q. M. Lt-Gen. Polk's Corps, Meridian, Miss.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
mh 5—42-dtap1l Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ Daily Wilmington Journal and Asheville News copy till April 1.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against me as Trustee for the county of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
mh 15-42-dtap1. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

Notice.—All persons now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
57-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Notice.

HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the General Hospital, No. 8, between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. H. HINES, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.
E. B. HOLLAND,
88-2awlm A. Ass't. Surg. C. S. A.

Miners Wanted.—A Number of Good Copper Miners wanted at the Haywood Copper Mines for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned, near Haywood, Chatham county. J. M. HECK & CO.
March 18, 1864. 45-d3t.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress, to the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-42tde

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

I have a sufficient quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.
R. B. SAUNDERS.
March 17-47-d t* Chapel Hill, N. C.

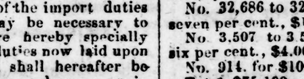
STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. WILSON, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain stored where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.
mh 22-48-d10t3taw

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.



W. & W. R. R. Co., PASS'T OFFICE, March 15th, 1864.

THE tax due for the present year to the Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax.

S. D. WALLACE,
mh 28-49-dawtlsta President.

Wanted.

FOR the coming Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMAL

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

"Cato."

We are not in the habit of noticing the anonymous communications in other papers, nor do we mean now to establish a precedent; but a writer in the *Progress* of the 28th inst., over the signature of "Cato," has fulfilled an anticipation of our own so fully, concerning the mode in which Mr. Holden would endeavor to conduct the campaign for Governor, that we are entirely prepared for it. It has been a favorite idea with Mr. Holden, that he is a *self-made man*, and thereby a people's man, and in the language of his man "Cato," the natural opponent of "certain persons who have more wealth than brains," who "cannot bear the idea of seeing one who was once a poor printer boy, made Governor of North Carolina."

We shall not stop here to enquire how far Mr. Holden is, or is not a *self-made man;* or how far he has been created, made, fostered, strengthened, assisted and actually built up by others. He has our cordial sympathy in, and our admiration for whatever of honest effort he has used, and the success he has derived from it. But while his virtue consists in this laudable exertion and its success, it is a small device on which to found a claim for promotion in one's own behalf, and it has always been regretted by Mr. Holden's quondam supporters, that he was always too near akin to Andy Johnson, the tailor boy, in an inclination to fester and keep sore a difference of classes, and to profit by these agitations in society. Mr. Holden has no just cause of complaint against any particular class of society. He was welcomed to the lead of a great party, when quite a young man; was patronized by the first intellectual men of the State, and never needed to fear his acceptance into the most respectable social sphere—it being a marked characteristic in the former as it is in the present regulations of Raleigh social life, that *merit* finds an easy entrance wherever it chooses to go. But Mr. Holden will readily comprehend us when we express the opinion, that he could not expect gentlemen of refined intelligence to assort agreeably with many associations that Mr. Holden found pleasure in. But enough of this.

On the most prominent occasion of Mr. Holden's life, when his political *status* was less notorious and more reputable than it is now; when he was a formidable competitor for the Democratic nomination for Governor at Charlotte, he perpetrated the most serious injury upon his own prospects, by a wanton and unprovoked attack upon those whom he was pleased to call the aristocracy; and by a special attack upon *lawyers*, he drove from his support some of the warmest advocates he had. The result was that he was defeated for that nomination, and the way was paved for that road to ruin which his misguided footsteps have trodden ever since. The attack was unjust, undeserved, impolitic and unwise, and the blow recoiled on the head of the striker. It is in the best interest of society that misfortune should always fall upon him who endeavors to array class against class. But "*Cato*" refers to Mr. Douglas as a *self-made man*—and predicates a similarity between his fate and Mr. Holden's, upon the opposition of the "cotton lords" to Mr. Douglas, and that of the "more wealth than brains" lords to Mr. Holden.

The illustration and parallel are unwisely chosen for Mr. Holden's sake; for we are reminded of what a glorious opportunity was offered to Mr. Holden of doing justice to his affinities for self-made men, in Mr. Douglas' case, and how ingloriously he passed the opportunity by. On the 30th of June, 1860, Mr. Holden had returned from the Baltimore convention, and he thus addressed the public:

"We declined to secede at Baltimore. * * If we had acted and voted at all, we would certainly have voted for Stephen A. Douglas. We are now free, however, to make our own choice, not considering ourself irrevocably bound by either convention."—*Raleigh Standard, June 30th*, 1860.

On July the 4th, in the same year, Mr. Holden was pleased to compliment a speech made by the writer of this, in Raleigh, in favor of Judge Douglas, and to testify to the truthfulness of our account of the Baltimore convention, (for, like all other men, *we* have been lauded and abused by Mr. Holden, as suited his convenience at the time.) Shortly thereafter Mr. Holden called for a State convention; and in his own defence, used this language:

"We can demonstrate, if necessary, that Stephen A. Douglas is the regular nominee of the national democracy."—*Raleigh Standard, July 7th*, 1860.

Further: "We know the nature of the combination that exists, but we defy the worst that selfishness and ambition can accomplish. *We will appeal to the people, if necessary, against secession and disunion.*"

Again: "We feel bound to state that the weight of preference, as indicated by the letters we have received, *is in favor of Douglas;* and we feel bound to state also, that in our opinion a majority of the leading democrats of the State *are in favor of Breckinridge.* Under these circumstances what are we to do? We think our course is plain, and that is to raise no name, but to await the action of the democratic party of the State."—*Raleigh Standard, July 14th*, 1860.

Now, what does "Cato" think Mr. Holden did? What do the people think he did?

Here was a self-made man—Stephen A. Douglas. He was the regular nominee of the national democracy, of which Mr. Holden was an organ. He was opposed by the "Cotton Lords," who were "secessionists and disunionists," according to Mr. Holden. He was the favorite of the people, as proved by the *letters* Mr. Holden had received—while Breckinridge was only the favorite of a *majority of the leaders.*

Did Mr. Holden follow the "*plain course*"—raise no name but wait the action of the Democratic party of the State? No! no!! Seven days after, he run up the names of Breckinridge and Lane, with a condition.—*Raleigh Standard, July 21st.*

These names, with the condition, he kept flying at his mast-head until the 19th of September, when he hauled down the conditions, and left the flag bare of all qualification save the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

Thus, on the most memorable occasion, when Mr. Holden might mark his reverence for the virtue of being a self-made man, he abjured the occasion and renounced the virtue. He abandoned the regular nominee, and trod under foot that *organization* he had always inculcated.

He abandoned the favorite of the people and united with Yancey, whom he had just threatened to "strip the covering from."

He abandoned the self-made man and united with the "cotton lords" in favor of the aristocrat. He abandoned the known *union* candidate, and went along with those whose "selfishness and ambition," whose "secession and disunion" principles he had threatened to appeal against.

And growing more and more imbued with the fellowship which conscience at first revolted at, he became an unconditional adjunct of all the consequences that followed.

We present this record to "Cato"—to Mr. Holden, as "a mirror wherein he may see himself"—and to the public.

This is the greeting a self-made man—a poor printer boy—gave to a self-made man—a poor school teacher—in his hour of necessity. Let those who are disposed to claim for Mr. Holden this division of classes, read, learn, mark and inwardly digest, this short biography.

Another Greeting.

We showed on several occasions, by various evidences, the esteem and favor in which Mr. Holden is held by the public enemies of the country.

These were to be found in the speech of Edward Everett, "the silken orator," wherein Mr. Holden is alluded to as the "independent press unlimbering its artillery"—in the prominent elevation of his name at the fire celebration at Newbern, when the "Holden Hook and Ladder Co." formed a main feature, and in the frequent complimentary notices of him by the Yankee press, of which the article heretofore published by us from the Newbern *Times* of the 6th of March, Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, Editor, in which the *Raleigh Standard* is greeted "as an independent, out-spoken friend of the people, suspended by Jeff. Davis's bayonets."

Now, we have another choice testimonial to Mr. Holden, not from an original Yankee, but from a traitor who has forsworn his native land and his rightful government, to take allegiance with their invaders.

A gentleman leaving Knoxville, Tennessee, a short time since, was asked by Baxter—John, the renegade and traitor—to bring out a bundle of newspapers. He consented and did so; and at the advice of friends, he handed this bundle into Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's quarters. They were examined, and among them, is a copy of *Brownlow's Rebel Ventilator*, on which, written in pencil, is this address: "Send this paper to W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C. Jno. Baxter"—found in the traitor Baxter's hand writing. Baxter recognizes Mr. Holden to be a person worthy of his respectful recollection, and fit to be communicated with. He thinks a friendly manifestation from him, Baxter, will not be disagreeable to Mr. Holden; and by way of making in an especial manner this friendly regard, he sends him what, to him, Baxter, is a choice *vade mecum*—Brownlow's *Ventilator*. In that sheet is an address from Baxter and a few other traitors, intended doubtless for Mr. Holden's edification. We have not read it; but it appears to be a petition begging bread and other assistance from their master, Abram Lincoln; closing with a congratulation upon the success of the federals in East Tennessee. We hardly suppose that Mr. Holden carries on any correspondence with Baxter, in reply; and this paper has not been put in our hands to convict him of any such correspondence with the enemy; but it is intended, among other things, to let Mr. Holden and the public see that the Yankee enemies and their base allies, Southern traitors, claim him as one of their own. In this point of view such things ought to be pregnant of alarm to Mr. Holden and his friends.

DISTILLING WHISKY.—We continue to receive letters from different counties, complaining of the grain of the country being distilled into whisky. The remedy is in the hands of the people. As a cotemporary remarks, why do not the people in the neighborhoods where this distillation is going on, inform the authorities? It is a duty that some one ought to perform. We think that the County Solicitors are to blame in this matter—they might ferret out those who are defying the laws of the State, and bring them to immediate punishment.

The Contrast.

While Edward Everett, of "silken oratory," and Joy, the yankee, and Baxter, the traitor, approach Mr. Holden with the hand of friendship, the lightning messenger brings intelligence of another greeting, so widely contrastive, that the loyal heart bounds and thrills at the announcement. The noble soldiery, just re-enlisted, in their temporary camp ground gather around an invited guest, to hear of the condition of the nation. It is a grand assemblage—a brave outpouring of patriots to meet the Chief Magistrate of the State—coming before them at once to give account of the past, and to solicit their confidence for the future; at once their ruler and their servant. Into that presence no other than a representative of loyalty could go; for there were gathered the defenders of loyalty and its chief embodiment. And Gov. Vance is said to have delivered in the presence of the soldiers a most able and eloquent address, captivating all hearts, and winning universal approbation.

In attendance upon the occasion was the great chieftain of the age, Gen. Robert E. Lee. Gen. Hill, Maj. Gens. Rodes and Johnson, and a large number of other general officers. It must have been a glorious scene; and it is a matter of just pride, that North Carolina can furnish in Gov. Vance a representative so well qualified to fill such an opportunity. Already in the possession of a national reputation, we doubt not he added to the lustre of the State by his display in that distinguished presence.

It was a fit tribute to the importance of the times—an earnest of the intense interest which the great men of the nation take in the movements of North Carolina—that the first General of our armies and his distinguished associates should have given their presence to the visit of Gov. Vance. Will North Carolina SLIGHT this imposing counsel? What voice can the people of this State listen to if they disregard that of Gen. Lee and the great leaders of the army? This manifestation is full of meaning, and ought to be heeded.

But where was Gov. Vance's competitor? Has he a competitor? Why did not Mr. Holden go to the army? Has he no wish to see the soldiers? Perhaps not. He never was one—Gov. Vance was. Has he no wish to be heard by them? Not in person, it seems. He does not "harangue for votes"—that is, in a public way.

The soldiers will appreciate this visit of Gov. Vance. It shows his interest in their behalf; his anxiety to take them by the hand; and from his hearty and cheering companionship they will derive comfort and encouragement. And they will appreciate the absence of his competitor. They will at once feel *why* Mr. Holden can not be there. The vote in the army will be almost unanimous; and day by day the evidence grows of unanimity at home. Mr. Holden's will be the saddest case on record, of blind perversion and self-sacrifice.

"This is Victory."

In conversation with the lamented Mr. Yancey, but a short time before his death, allusion was made to the confidence felt by our troops, before every battle, of vanquishing the foe. "*This is victory*"—was the reply of the eloquent orator.

At this time such confidence is universal. The Richmond *Examiner*, in one of its pungent articles, demonstrates that the yankee army does not fight as it did in the second year of the war. The causes are numerous and obvious. All the recent conflicts of our arms have testified the truth of this position. The success of the enemy at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Missionary Ridge furnish no contradiction. In all these, overwhelming numbers, and a combination of adverse circumstances carried the day against us. In Florida, Mississippi and on Johns Island, the prestige of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Manassas have been more than maintained by our arms. The Irish element, to which most of the hard fighting in the armies of the enemy has been due, has visibly declined. Yankees and negroes are the forces our troops are now to meet. The year 1864 has opened with the most encouraging auspices for us.—This confidence, which is victory, abounds throughout our armies. Big talk is taking the place of the depleted armies among our foes. Grant and bluster are to supply their failure of recruiting. Old troops are going out and raw levies are to take their places, where their places are to be taken at all—We have on all sides the most encouraging prospects. Let us continue to be of one mind—and the spring of 1864 will ever be a memorable epoch in the war of Southern independence.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Branson & Farrar for the March No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, and "The Age"—two valuable Periodicals, published in Richmond, Va.

Messrs. Branson & Farrar are extensive dealers, in this city, in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, &c., at whose establishment many valuable standard works are to be had, all the Southern School Books, and Literary works generally; and we have found them to be unusually low in their prices, for the times. We commend them to the patronage of the public.

The mail to-day brings to us the *Daily State Journal*, published at Goldsboro, by Messrs. Wm. Robinson and John Spelman, Editors. Both of these gentlemen have strong claims upon their friends for a liberal patronage. They will no doubt edit a bold and vigorous paper, and, conveniently situated for the receipt and dissemination of news, they will be able to do much for the public craving on this score. We wish them abundant success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

LONDON, March 5th, 1864.

SKIRMISHING ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The two sections in Parliament, and especially in the House of Commons, have continued their skirmishing during the past week, on several occasions making American affairs the immediate topic of discussion. I believe they have now gone pretty thoroughly over every possible phase of the question. There has been very little in the recent debates worthy of especial comment, and it is only necessary to say that the government maintains its inflexible resolution of "strict neutrality," in repulse all the attacks made upon it."

MR LONG'S MODE OF ATTACK.

It must be confessed, however, that one member, a Mr. Long, has at last stumbled upon a new mode of attack, and it is a question whether, like those of so many of his predecessors, his discovery will prove to be only a mare's nest. Mr. Long gave notice, a day or two ago, that on Monday next, he will ask the First Lord of the Treasury, (Lord Palmerston) "whether a ship belonging to the Confederate navy would have the same right to search and make prize of an English vessel carrying contraband of war to a Federal port, that a Federal war vessel would exercise in the case of a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether such partiality in favor of one of two belligerent powers is reconcilable with the 'strict neutrality' professed by her Majesty's government."

WHO MR. LONG IS—MOTIVE OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Long is one of the members for Wiltshire, rather under forty years of age, a Liberal Conservative, as party politics run, in favor of popular education and an extension of the franchise to the "steady, sober and intelligent portion of the working classes." Hitherto he has made little show in the House, and I do not know exactly where he stands in regard to the American question. The latter clause of his question looks, at first sight, as though his sympathies were with the South. His object, however, may be to compel the government to define openly and more distinctly than it ever yet has done the exact *status* of the Southern Confederacy.—His question looks to me like the most difficult one Lord Palmerston has yet been called upon to encounter, and at present I am utterly unable to conjecture how he will answer it. As he has four or five days to consider his reply, I presume he will contrive to evade it, or beat round it in some manner, if he does not succeed in persuading his troublesome interlocutor to withdraw it altogether.

On the first looking at the question, it would seem that there can be but one reply to it, viz: that as England has formally recognized both sections of the old United States, as distinct belligerent nations each section possesses the same right, through its national navy, to examine any neutral vessel in search of contraband of war, and, if found, to make such vessel a prize. Certainly, if the South be legally entitled to any belligerent rights, she must be entitled to all that are even accorded by international agreement to nations in the attitude of belligerents. And yet, if Lord Palmerston admits this, the consequences may be readily foreseen. This government recognizes the South as a belligerent, and one of its mouth-pieces already declares that the South has made for itself a navy. If it now be publicly conceded that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been exercised by the North, and acceded to by Great Britain and the world, what is to prevent the Alabama and Florida, and the other vessels composing the Southern navy, recognized by Mr. Gladstone, from also exercising this right, and preying upon British commerce to as great or a greater extent than they have hitherto done on that of the United States.

The Southern leaders and the officers of those vessels know well enough that scarcely a steamer, or even sailing vessels, leaves these shores for the Northern States, that does not carry what is technically called contraband of war, and it is scarcely possible that they would fail promptly to take advantage of the right now publicly conceded to them. This is one horn of the dilemma on which Lord Palmerston may find himself impaled, and the other seems even a more dangerous one. It is clear that he must either acknowledge or deny that the South is a belligerent. He cannot make a semi-belligerent of the Confederacy, and himself fix the limits to which her belligerent rights extend. If a belligerent at all, she is and must be altogether a belligerent. We have seen to what this full recognition of her belligerent character must inevitably lead. Now, suppose Lord Palmerston denies that the Confederacy is a belligerent in the full sense of the word, what then are the vessels that have been built and fitted out in English ports, and which, manned chiefly by British seamen from the royal navy, have been for the last two years making such sad havoc among the peaceful Northern merchantmen? How can the Premier avoid recognizing their piratical character, and this once officially done, how can he refuse to punish those who have been engaged in fitting out pirates, or delay the order to the British navy to go in pursuit of these lawless rovers, and sweep them from the seas.

The whole case presents no features that are not full of difficulty and of peril to the Government, i. e., if the question be fairly met. If Mr. Long persists in pressing it Lord Palmerston may possibly manage to get out of the difficulty by his consummate impudence; he certainly can do so in no other way. I shall watch the progress of the affair closely.

UNDIGNIFIED SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

These recent discussions have led to some very unparliamentary and exceedingly undignified scenes in the House of Commons. Indeed, it is impossible in the whole history of the House of Representative at Washington to find anything worse. Lord Palmerston has repeatedly, in his place, when replying to or speaking of Mr. Disreali, the acknowledged leader of the Opposition, used language worthy only of the pot-house during an exciting campaign. Of course, you will not find these passages reported in the Parliamentary columns of the *Times*, or at least only delicately alluded to; but they occurred nevertheless, and are talked about through all classes of society.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET IS TAUGHT A LESSON IN MANNERS.

Night before last, however, Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, and a leading member of the Government, outdid his leader and brought upon himself the instantaneous rebuke and contempt of the whole House. This incident, and the precise language used, have been for once faithfully reported. In reply to a Mr. Ferrand, who had been making a very temperate exposition of some of the misdeeds of the Government party, and animadverting somewhat severely upon the conduct of a Sir Baldwin Walker (not a member of the Government, nor even an M. P.), Lord Clarence Paget indulged in a torrent of personal abuse, closing his remarks with these precise words: "Sir, I would rather take Sir Baldwin Walker's word than that gentleman's oath." (pointing to Mr. Ferrand.) Of course, loud cries of "shame!" at once rose from all parts of the house, and his lordship was compelled to retract the offensive expression. It had been uttered, however, and will not be forgotten. I am very sure that nothing worse than this has ever occurred at Washington, at least during a serious debate.

PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

Matters in Parliament will doubtless tide over until after the Easter recess, when business will begin in earnest, and if the members of the Government persist in the course they have commenced of bullying and browbeating I am inclined to think that the Opposition will not be disposed to await the next general election, but press the Ministry at once to the wall and effect an early dissolution.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF GEN. HOOD.—The following handsome tribute to Gen. Hood we clip from the London *Times'* Richmond correspence, found in the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

"The sight this day in the streets of Richmond of Gen. Hood's tall and stately form, seen for the first time on horseback since he lost his leg at Chickamauga, has occasioned general gratification. There are few officers dearer to the people of Secessia than Gen. Hood. Modest as a child, fearless as his intimate friend, General Longstreet, unselfish and unsullied as a Bayard, he has already given his right leg and four inches of the bone of his left arm to the cause which is so dear to his heart. And again in a few weeks he will be found foremost among the foremost, offering up perhaps another limb, perhaps life itself, on that altar for which no sacrifice is too costly. A singular commentary upon the old text that 'necessity is the mother of invention,' may be observed in the artificial leg which supplies General Hood's lost limb. When this war commenced, there was throughout the length and breadth of the South no artificer cunning in the construction of artificial limbs, but such was the demand occasioned by the fierce battles of the bloodiest war of the century that Richmond is now teeming with every variety of wooden leg and crutch, and there has arisen in Charlottesville (a little town in the interior of Virginia) an artist who has attained no inconsiderable skill in patching up and supplementing lost arms and legs, and enabling the maimed again to take the field. Is this people to be subjugated by the sweepings of Germany and Ireland—a people whose sons are not satisfied with giving an arm or leg to their country, but insist, again and again, on carrying their mutilated forms into the deadliest hail of the battle front, and whose appetite for danger and suffering does but increase with the urgency of their country's need?"

EXTRAORDINARY SERMON FROM REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—THE REBELS EULOGIZED.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his hearers at the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in a eulogy of the rebel troops, in the course of a sermon designed to show that the price of liberty was not only eternal vigilance, but eternal self-sacrifice. "Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self-denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you do in a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed, "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. As yet, we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that not a few of Mr. Beecher's flock went home that night astonished.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM KENTUCKY.—The Mobile Register and Advertiser says: "That is a fragrant breath of rumors that comes from the ancient, 'dark and bloody ground.' How like the south wind sweeping over beds of violets stealing and bringing sweet odors, must it salute and refresh the Kentucky exiles and warriors, Breckinridge, Buckner and their compatriots. If this news be true, then there is indeed light in the West, and old Kentucky may yet rise in her majesty, and assert those rights of sovereignty which vulgar tyrants have trampled under their loathsome heels.

If the over-burdened back of that long suffering State can bear no more, and she is driven at last to take her proper place by the side of her Southern sisters in arms, history will record the time most happily and usefully chosen.

"The men of Kentucky up in arms in Grant's rear would create a powerful diversion in the campaign of the West, and enable those great soldiers of Johnston and Longstreet to press on to the redemption of Kentucky as well as Tennessee, and thus turn the tide of war hopelessly against the boasting invader. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The effect, moral and physical, of such a movement, would be past describing. May it prove true."

FATHER LORING AND THE PRESS.—The generous attention of the members of the press is invited to the circumstances of father Loring, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of their fraternity in the State. His name, his public labors are known to all. He is a venerable servant of God, one of the most pious men I ever knew. He is infirm—entirely unable to labor, borne down by the weight of many years. He is consequently entirely dependent upon the hospitality of his friends. At present he is nobly assisted by a brother Editor, but at too great a sacrifice to the latter. This appeal is made without the knowledge or consent of father Loring, by a friend, who believes that many an editor or printer or other kind friend or pitying christian, will need but a word to call from him a liberal present to this good and faithful old man, to drive the shadows of dependence from his quiet little chamber, to light afresh the glow of gratitude in his closing eve, and hand down his trembling limbs to the tomb in gentleness and peace. His days are but few—what thou doest do quickly! Any contributions for this laudably and Godly purpose will be received and promptly applied by the Rev. A. W. Mangum, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Goldsboro. J. A. M.

Andy Johnson is urged by his friends as the nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Grant's Operations—Gov. Vance.

ORANGE C. H., March 30.

Parties just out from the Yankee lines report the enemy as scouting actively in the direction of Fredericksburg. Grant will advance as soon as the old troops return from furlough, and troops can be brought from the west, which will be about the 15th of April. A great many deserters from the Yankee army are in the rear of the Yankee lines.

Gov. Vance reviewed all the N. C. troops in Ewell's corps on Monday, and addressed an audience estimated at 10,000. He will review the N. C. troops in Hill's corps and address them to-morrow.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, March 30.

Our latest advices from the front represent that the enemy are active, but that no reinforcements are arriving, and that two regiments of infantry troops were mustered out of service yesterday at Oolawah, two others taking their place.

The weather still remains unsettled and the indications are that we shall yet have some rough weather, which will interrupt military operations and probably prevent the campaign from opening before the middle of April.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 30.

Dullness has reigned supreme to-day, in the entire absence of news from army quarters, and the practical suspension of business, caused by financial transactions.

The weather is also gloomy and the condition of the roads, from recent heavy rains, preclude expectation of an early opening of the spring campaign. It is believed that negotiations are in progress for an adjustment of the questions involved in the exchange of prisoners of war.

We are authorized to say that Maurice Q. Waddell has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional district. This leaves three candidates in the field—the once Lt. Col. J. M. French, *Hoblenite;* A. G. Foster, *Vanceite*, as the *Progress* classifies them: and Capt. N. A. Ramsey, who is also a *Vanceite.*

THE NEWS.

The Northern mail arrived last evening at too late an hour for us to extract much from our exchanges. Indeed we find little news of importance in them. We glean the following items:

GRANT'S FIRST STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.—Another raid is said to be in progress by the Yankees from Newbern or Washington, in North Carolina. There is little or no doubt that Burnside is in command of the Yankee forces in Eastern North Carolina. It is reported that he has a disposable force of ten thousand men and five batteries. How near this comes to the real number is more than we are prepared to say. But, from indications, there appears to be little doubt that the enemy is about making a move from either Washington or Newbern—probably from both, on the W. and W. railroad. This move is no doubt in conjunction with movements of the enemy on the Rapidan, in their next "on to Richmond," in order to weaken Gen. Lee.—The late cold spell has no doubt retarded military movements for several days.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MORE CONFEDERATE CAPTURES—TWO YANKEE SCHOONERS SEIZED.—A bold and successful adventure, on the part of twelve members of the 15th Virginia cavalry, has resulted in the destruction of two valuable Yankee schooners and the capture of a large amount of valuables. The parties proceeded down one of the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound one night during the past week, and, at an opportune hour, boarded the schooners and disarmed the crews. Both vessels were loaded with coal, cotton and salt, and all the contents were saved and sold, after which the vessels were burnt. On one of the vessels the captain was relieved of a fine gold watch, twenty $20 gold pieces, and a stout roll of greenbacks. The cargo of one vessel relized $23,000 in Confederate currency.

The Chicago *Times*, of the 15th, says there is great excitement in Kentucky. The State officers had held a meeting for the purpose of urging resistance to the enlistment of negroes in that State. Gov. Bramlette urges resistance, and has dispatched Lincoln to that effect.

Col. Woolfolk made a speech, saying that if Lincoln's course during the war was Unionism, he (Woolfolk) was a rebel. Woolfolk's arrest had been ordered.

Guthrie is said to have coincided with the opposition.

In New York, on the 25th, (Friday), gold opened at 168½, advanced to 169¾, and closed at 168¾. In Baltimore, the closing rate was 168½.

Chicago has been fixed upon as the place of meeting for the "National Democratic Convention."

Correspondence of the Confederate.

KINSTON, March 28, 1864.

Fourteen of our men, belonging to Col. Whitford's command, yesterday captured, within three and a half miles of the breast works protecting Fort Anderson, near Newbern, where the yankees are blockading the Neuse river, a large flat-boat loaded with two thousand hand spikes and a pile driver. They threw them all overboard and burnt the boat. Proceeding further towards Fort Anderson, they came in contact with about two hundred yankees, going to the boat's relief, and drove them into their rifle pits near the Fort, with no loss on our side. Yours, &c. X

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co. Raleigh, March 29, 1864.

THE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't.
mh 31-56-2w.

Notice.—Application will be made to the General Assembly at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. mh 31-56-eod-3t.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A. RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I require twenty-five No. 1 negro men for employ in this Department.
Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.
mh 31-44-30t. W. E. PEIRCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.